

AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0021] of Applicant's original specification as follows:

[0021] As can further be appreciated by one skilled in the art, while Mobile IP is suitable for handling cases of user terminal mobility between networks, Mobile IP is deficient in handling problems with packet routing that may occur within a packet-switched core network when a mobile node moves and is handed off from one base station to another. A communications network employing a packet-switched core network is described, for example, in U.S. patent application Ser. No. ~~7,072,650~~ ~~09/897,790~~ entitled "Ad Hoc Peer-to-Peer Mobile Radio Access System Interfaced to the PSTN and Cellular Networks", issued on July 4, 2006 ~~filed on Jun. 29, 2004~~, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference. An example of a wireless local area network (LAN) having mobility is set forth in IEEE Standard 802.11, Aug. 20, 1999, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference. Specifically, Mobile IP is incapable of effectively operating under the additional constraints imposed by a packet-switched core network having wired access point nodes that are typically connected using bandwidth-constrained leased lines and which cannot tolerate the additional overhead of twice-routed Mobile IP packets. Furthermore, the low-cost access point nodes also typically cannot tolerate the processor-intensive decomposition of encapsulated packets that is performed during Mobile IP.

Please amend paragraph [0033] of Applicant's original specification as follows:

[0033] As described in more detail below, an IAP 104, 106 and 108 operates to provide access for subscriber devices, such as mobile user terminals 118, to wired services provided by the network 100. Each IAP 104, 106 and 108 also provides a respective fixed and known position and location reference, relay and wireless routing for user terminals 118 within its area of coverage, and the principle network management interface with transceivers in wireless routers and subscriber devices, such as user terminals 118. Each wired IAP 104, 106 and 108 can be

referred to generally as a "fixed node" on the network 100, while the mobile user terminal 118 can be referred to as a "mobile node". The wired IAP 104, 106 and 108 can also function as access points to the network 100 for user terminals 118 forming an ad-hoc network as described, for example, in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 7,072,650 ~~09/897,790~~ reference above, as in U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,322 to Mayor, the entire contents of each being incorporated by reference herein.

Please amend paragraph [0041] of Applicant's original specification as follows:

[0041] Hence, other nodes (IAPS 104 and 108, media server 120, DNS server 122 and IP gateway router 124)) will now associate the IP address of the mobile node 118 to the MAC address of the new IAP 106. As further indicated in step 1130, the new IAP 106 negotiates with the IAP 104 with which the mobile node 118 was previously affiliated to remove the explicit route for the mobile node 118 from this original IAP's IP routing table. For example, the gratuitous ARP may serve as the negotiation, or separate messaging may be used. An example of this technique is described in U.S. patent no. 7,072,323 ~~application~~ of Robin U. Roberts et al. entitled "A System and Method for Performing Soft Handoff in a Wireless Data Network", issued on July 04, 2006 ~~referenced above~~. Accordingly, as indicated in step 1140, packets on the core network 100 for the mobile node 118 will now be sent by default to the wired interface of IAP 106.